

METHODS AND STANDARDS FOR ESTABLISHING PAYMENT RATES - INPATIENT HOSPITAL SERVICES (CONTINUED)

VIII. Disproportionate Share Payments (DSH)

Each year of the program, DVHA will determine the DSH Eligibility Group that each hospital is eligible for before calculating payments. If a hospital is eligible for more than one DSH Eligibility Group, for the purposes of computing the funding for each DSH group, the hospital will be placed in only one DSH Eligibility Group in the following sequence:

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DSH Eligibility Group #3
DSH Eligibility Group #1
DSH Eligibility Group #2
DSH Eligibility Group #4

Within a DSH Eligibility Group, funds will be assigned to each hospital using the formulas described in VIII.A. Hospitals may only receive funds from one DSH Eligibility Group each year.

The Total DSH Funding for the DSH State Plan Year 2011 is \$37,448,781 (FFY dollar amount); an amount not to exceed the annual DSH allotment specified by CMS. At the time that DSH payments are disbursed, DVHA will publish the funding for each DSH Eligibility Group and a schedule showing the DSH payment made to each eligible hospital.

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A. Payment Formulas

Before the calculation of funding by DSH Eligibility Group occurs, the calculation of each Hospital Specific Limit is completed as described in VIII.B. Funding for each Group is then completed as follows:

1. Funding for DSH Group #3 is done first. The amount funded for Group #3 is the lesser of 50% of the of the Total DSH Funding for the DSH SPY or 50% of the combined Hospital Specific Limit for all hospitals in the Group.
2. Subtract the amount funded for DSH Group #3 from the Total DSH Funding for the DSH SPY to derive the remaining amount to be allocated between DSH Groups #1, #2 and #4.
3. Calculate for each hospital its percentage of Title XIX statewide days in the Base Year.

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VIII. Disproportionate Share Payments (Continued)

B. Payment Limitations

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 established rules limiting the total disproportionate share payment that a hospital can receive. Disproportionate share payments are limited to no more than the cost of providing hospital services to patients who are either eligible for medical assistance under a state plan or have no health insurance for the services provided, less payments received under Title XIX (other than DSH payment adjustments).

When all cost reports are available, the State will recalculate each hospital's specific payment limit starting with Medicaid State Plan Year (SPY) FY 2011 using audited Medicare Cost Reports from FY 2011. The State will then compare the hospital specific limit against DSH payments made for SPY 2011 to determine if any hospital was paid in excess of its specific limit. The same procedure will occur in subsequent SPYs.

If the recalculated hospital specific limits show that the State made a payment to a hospital in excess of its hospital specific limit, the State will recoup any excess payment and redistribute the funds to other hospitals using the payment formula set forth in VIII.A using the applicable DSH State Plan for the year of the overpayment.

Furthermore, if the State's DSH auditor has findings demonstrating that DSH payments made for SPY 2011 or subsequent years exceed the documented hospital specific limits, the State will recoup and redistribute to other hospitals using the payment formula set forth in VIII.A that was in place for the applicable DSH state plan year under audit.

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In the event that the initial calculation determines that a hospital's calculated disproportionate share payment exceeds the Hospital Specific Limit, the amount of funds above the limit will be redistributed to the other eligible hospitals in its DSH Eligibility Group.¶
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The OVHA will ensure that the disproportionate share payments will not exceed the limits

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